

ABSTRACT

Biomarkers may be used in the treatment of cancer, and as an aid in clinical decision making regarding which anti-cancer therapy to use in a particular patient. Described herein are methods of assessing whether a subject with a solid tumor is suitable for treatment with a dual EGFR/erbB2 tyrosine kinase inhibitor, by assessing the relative localization of pERK or pAKT in tumor cells, and/or assessing pre-treatment tumor cell levels of ErbB2.